at Home."

BOOTH'S THEATRE—"AS YOU Like It."

BOOTH'S THEATRE—"The Brook."

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—"A Gentleman from Nevada."

HAVERLY & I HEATRE—Professor Hermann.

MADISON FQUARE THEATRE—"Hazel Kirke."

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—2 and 8: General Tom Thumb
and Troupe.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—2 and toupe.

and Troupe.

NIBLO'S GAEDEN—Minstrels.

PARK THEATRE—" Joshus Whitcomb."

PARK THEATRE—" Joshus Whitcomb."

EAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS' OPERA HOUSE—Minnie Palmer's Boarding School.

STANDARD THEATRE—" Hobbies."

UMON SQUARE THEATRE—" My Partner."

WALLACK'S THEATRE—" A Child of the State."

CHICKERING HALL-3 p. m.: Burbank's Polytechnic. 8: Concert.

Cooper institute—James Redpath.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition.

STANDARD HALL—Illustrated Lecture.

STEINWAY HALL—2:30: Plano Recital.

22D REGIMENT ARMORY—Habnemann Hospital Fair Sale

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## Ensinesa Motices.

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## New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING. Foreign.-There is a large deficit in the Government finances. = Michael Davitt is coming to the United States to aid in organizing Irish land leagues.

Mr. de Rothschild's Fashion has won

the Chester Cup. === All the German free cities are deemed in danger of losing their rights. Domestic .- The New-Hampshire Democratic Convention elected yesterday Tilden delegates. and adopted a "fraud" platform; no instructions. == In the Tennessee Republican Convention the Grant candidate for chairman was elected by a vote of 265 to 255; and adjourned till to-day; 16 of the 24 delegates are claimed for Grant. === The Mississippi Republican Convention elected Gibbs, a Sherman man, temporary chairman by a vote of 111 to 84. == The Ohio Domocratic Convention is to recommend Thurman, out of courtesy. = A Republican caucus of members of the Legislature at Albany has agreed vacancies in upon a bill to fill all the city government with Republicans.

died suddenly in Sau Francisco. CONGRESS -In the Senate, the report of the Wallace Committee on Election Frauds was submitted; Mr. Voorbees spoke on the condition of the Library; the District of Columbia bill was considered. In the House, a bill making an appropriation for printing was passed; the Post Office bill was considered in Committee of the Whole.

The commission to revise the laws in regard to this

city has made its report. = Judge Daingerfield

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The United States Courts have no money for fees to pay jurors and witnesses. The Democratic State Committee organized yesterday. === Further evidence was given the Madison Square inquest, - The hundredth anniversary of the founding of Sundaywas observed, === The Republican Central Campaign Club opposed the charter amendments. \_\_\_\_ Irving Hall's General Committee elected officers. \_\_\_\_ An insurance suit, said to involve \$1,000,000. was begun. === The kid glove suit was ended. = John Joseph Van Houten, who was shot by Dalzell at Paterson, was burned. Nyman's trial for alleged parricide was opened. - General Sheridan was cross-examined in the Warren inquiry. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 87.96 cents. Stocks fluctuating and

nnsettled, closing irregular. THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observatious indicate warmer and clear and partly cloudy weather, with slight chances of occasional showers. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 71°; lowest, 55° average, 62140.

The indorsement on a death certificate that the death of a citizen from malarial fever was due to the filthiness of the street in which he lived, is a grim argument for a little more street-cleaning and a little less politics.

The significant portion of General Grant's speech at Springfield yesterday sounds like an extract from one of President Hayes's speeches three years ago. It may be remembered that these did not find favor in the eyes of the men who are now urging the Third Term.

All of the better half of mankind, at least, will be interested in the account given elsewhere of "Neptunite," as the remarkable new liquid is called which, it is claimed, will render any fabric water-repellent without affecting

ments were exhibited yesterday with goods that had been subjected to this treatment.

It has been known for some time that a ma-

jority of the Pennsylvania delegates favor Mr. Blaine, and that a large number were privately declaring their purpose to vote for him on the first ballot, as well as their hostility to the renomination of General Grant under any circumstances. It has also been known that many of these delegates have been so formally instructed for Blame by their constituents,-some at the Conventions that appointed them, others by actual elections under a peculiar Pennsylvania statute,-that to have voted for Grant would have been political suicide at home. For over a fortnight there has been talk among these men of uniting in a written declaration of their purpose. Senator Cameron was fully advised of this, and he has done all he could to prevent it with what plentiful lack of success the Philadelphia letter this morning shows. Eleven of the twelve Philadelphia delegates, at a meeting held for conference, announced their intention of supporting Mr. Blaine, and appointed a committee to inform Senator Cameron of their action. No doubt delegates from other parts of the State will follow their example. The movement is in deadly earnest. These men mean to support Mr. Blaine, with or without Seuator Cameron's leadership as the case may be. He may deem it wise eventually to seem to lead them where they are determined to go. Two illustrations were presented yesterday

in different States of the curious relations of Mr. Tilden and his party, which constitute an unprecedented situation in politics. The Democratic Committee of this State met in this city and unanimously reelected as Chairman and Secretary respectively those faithful followers of Mr. Tilden-Messrs. Faulkner and Manning. When the State Committee was formed it was found that only three anti-Tilden men were members. Two of these were absent yesterday, and the third was silent, or has become a Tilden man. Yet in this solid body of Mr. Tilden's friends there was no expression of opinion in favor of his nomination. . Mr. Faulkner, so far from making any such expression, takes pains to say that "the delegation is not necessarily for Mr. Tilden," not being "pledged to "any one." Every one of these men, like every one of the New-York delegates to Cincinnati, unquestionably stands ready to support the candidate who is not a candidate, in case he decides to be a candidate. But of his intentions they doubtless know as little as the members of the New-Hampshire Democratic Convention, which yesterday elected ten delegates to Cincinnati whose votes or obedient support in all matters Mr. Tilden will have as he chooses. A witty Democrat said the other day that there was the same obstacle to Mr. Tilden's parting with the secret of his intentions as to the philosopher's discovery of the universal solvent-no vessel would hold either. Whether the Democratic dictator has taken his friends into his confidence or not, the course of recent events seems to show that the mass of his party will be kept in ignorance until after the Chicago

Convention, at least.

NOT A GRANT DAY. It has been suggested before now that this is a queer campaign. Not the least of its oddities is the sudden eruption of Washburne sentiment in Wisconsin on the very day that a statement from Mr. Washburne was published in every newspaper in the country, saying frankly that the persistent efforts in his behalf in spite of his frequent protests, were annoying to him. There were other unexpected de velopments in that and other States. In the Wisconsin Convention a combination was formed against Mr. Blaine which had the effect, | Congress, though it has been in session five it is asserted, of reducing his strength on the delegation to seven votes out of twenty, where has not chosen to pass a separate measure emhis friends had hoped to secure more. In the Mississippi Republican Convention, which the supporters of General Grant have been counting as their own, the tables were turned, a Sherman delegate was elected Chairman, and at last accounts the Convention was in the hands of Mr. Sherman's supporters, with the Grant men | Congress the right to force the Executive to | grants into this country in the years immethreatening a bolt. In the Tennessee Convention, which bad also been regarded as almost solid for Grant, the Grant candidate for chair- peal? This is nullification, of course, and by an man was elected by a majority of only ten votes out of 500. It is stated, however, that this The object is to nullify a law; the method is to narrow margin was due to his personal unpopularity, and that the Grant men numbered threefourths of the Convention. It is claimed that sixteen out of the twenty-four delegates, twenty of whom have already been elected, will favor a Third Term.

The sum total of the day is against General Grant-the apparent loss of Mississippi, the absence of feeling in his favor in Wisconsin, and the failure to get a solid delegation from Tennessee. But the most serious news for the General comes from Albany. Judge Robertson, who received a handsome number of votes as a candidate for Governor in the Convention of 1879 and who is universally respected in this State by men of both parties, declares that he intends to vote for Mr. Blaine on the first ballot at Chicago in spite of the resolutions of the Convention, by which he does not consider himself bound. Another Senator, who is also a delegate, makes the same statement. This is the beginning of a revolt more injurious to General Grant than even that of the Philadelphia delegates. The New-York delegation is the central force of the Grant confederacy. Its unity once broken, the end is not far off.

THE WEST POINT INQUIRY.

Suppose it turn out that Cadet Whittaker wrote the anonymous notes and committed the mysterious outrage upon himself, how will that development affect the criticisms which have been so freely made upon the tone of West Point and the methods pursued in the present inquiry ? It will not affect them at all. The particular

business which now presses upon the officers of

the pest is to discover whether Whittaker or somebody else committed a particular offence. but there is another question in which the outside public takes a much greater interest, and that is whether the National Military Academy is ruled by a ridiculous and abominable spirit of caste. The character of Cadet Whittaker is not a matter of general concern; the character of the Academy is. Whether this colored lad is innocent or guilty remains to be proved, and the American people are not greatly auxious about the verdict; but there are certain things connected with the management of West Point which have been proved already, and the issue of the Court of Inquiry, whatever it may be, cannot alter them. We wish it could, for they are not pleasant things to contemplate. It has been shown that every colored lad who enters the United States Military Academy, though he has the same rights there as his white companions, is subjected during the whole period of his stay to systematic and cruel maltreatment. Life is made so hideous to him, on account of the color of his skin, that only extraordinary strength of mind will enable him to endure it. Nobody is willing to speak to him, to sit on the same bench with him, to stand beside him in of fraud, because, under any mode of appoint-

its color or appearance. Some striking experi- at recitation. The strongest reason for supposing that white cadets did not tie Whittaker's hands and feet and cut his ears was the fact that in the social code of West Point a white cadet is a being far too lofty to touch a tinted cadet even for the purpose of "hazing." And yet the white cadet is supported out of taxes which the colored boy's father helps to pay.

The officers of the post, if they have not directly encouraged this state of things, have certainly made no attempt to change it. Some of the officers are undoubtedly as bad as the cadets. They are newly-fledged lieutenants, just promoted from the pupil's bench to the teacher's desk, and they have themselves been guilty of this offence, in company perhaps with the very lads who are now under them. If the maltreatment of "niggers" is a tradition among the cadets, it naturally becomes a tradition in the army too. This being the state of feeling at the post, it is not suprising that the authorities should have hastened to assume Whittaker's guilt before the investigation, even though his character according to their own account was unexceptionable"; and that General Schofield should have issued his extraordinary order in anticipation of the finding of the court; and that inflated young officers should have insulted the civilian counsel when he presented himself at the inquiry. It will not mend the case if it prove that in jumping at the presumption of the colored boy's guilt West Point made a lucky guess. West Point was bound to give him fair play; and whatever may be discovered about this particular incident, the disgraceful fact has been clearly established that at West

Point colored boys never have fair play. We repeat what we said on this subject three weeks ago; "Whether the guilt be fastened upon Whittaker or the cadets, there can be but one opinion among well bred or right feeling people as to this trial thus forced upon the colored boys at West Point and Annapolis by their fellow students. There is not a young man at either of these schools who does not know what intolerable torture such treatment would be to himself, when continued throughout the years of his boyhood; and the fact that among all these lads there has not been one who had the courage to be merciful or kindly proves that the ruling tone of morals and breeding in both places is that of the yulgar snob rather than the brave and gentle gentleman whom we fondly imagine our soldiers to be."

THE NULLIFIERS IN TROUBLE.

Upon sober second thought-if they ever come to that-the Democrats in Congress will perceive that President Hayes has placed them in a very uncomfortable position by his veto. He has not vetoed the Army bill, because the general legislation engrafted thereon does not seem to him important. Since a test is to be made as to the right of the Executive to a free and untrammelled decision upon measures sub mitted to it for approval, he has chosen not to cumber the ground with objections in unimportant cases. Congress cannot claim that he shows a captious or quarrelsome spirit. He waives objections that might with perfect propriety be made, as long as no results of serious consequence are involved, and the principle at stake can be fully maintained in a matter which none can consider trivial. Nor will it be found easy to meet the President's objections to the Deficiency bill. . He does not loosely ins at that each and every political "rider" affords good reason for vetoing an appropriation bill. But he makes it very clear that the nature of the provisions attached to the Deficiency bill, and the circumstances attending, render it unpos sible for the Executive to waive his objections in that case without surrender of powers intrusted to him by the Constitution. The fact that months with the subject constantly before it, bracing the provisions attached to the appropriation bill, makes it perfectly clear that it was the deliberate intention of Congress to coerce the Executive, and in a matter acknowledged to be of vital importance.

abandon the execution of laws which Congress does not like, but cannot constitutionally reunconstitutional and revolutionary method. strip the President of a power intrusted to him by the Constitution. If the object can be attained in this case, a bare majority in either House can nullify any law which requires appropriations for its enforcement. If the method can prevail, the very structure of our Government is thereby revolutionized, for the Executive becomes no longer a coordinate branch of the Government, intrusted by the Constitution with defined powers, but a mere tool of the bare majority in Congress. No wise Democratic member in either House would dare to go before the people upon a naked assertion of the rightfulness either of the method adopted or of the object sought. No one would dare to ask the people to uphold a bare majority of either house in nullifying a law which it does not like but cannot repeal. Not one, either, would dare to ask the people to uphold Congress in compelling the President to sign a

bill which he does not approve. Do the Democrats in Congress suppose that these simple issues can be concealed from the people? Perhaps they may. Nearly all the fatal blunders of that party have sprung from a notion that the people could be so befogged and befooled that they would not understand the real issue presented. The Democratic demagogue knows that the people who trust him must be very thick-witted, and he concludes, it may be, that the rest of the people are quite as easily fooled. But the history of the party for twenty years has shown that the fdemagogue. were mistaken. They rate far too low the intelligence of the people with whom they have to deal. When they have dressed up their schemes with such disguises or excuses as seem to them sufficient, they go before the voters hoping for a victory. But in an instant the common sense of the millions tears away every rag of disguise and every shred of pretext, and the naked purpose stands exposed.

The Democrats will make another bad blunder if they go into the Presidential campaign upon the issues which they have raised by the Deficiency bill. The President is a clear-headed politician, as well as a statesman of courage and fidelity, and he knows that the people will sustain him in his position. Every attempt to befog the issue by criticism of the election law will fail. Congress had five months in which to amend that law, and did not try. It chose to nullify it, if possible, because the Democrats themselves no longer dared openly to demand the entire repeal of Federal acts to prevent fraud at elections. Neither can the people be deceived by any clamor about the selection of officials under the law. Congress had five months in which to provide for selection by a different mode, and some Republicans were ready to assent to methods which Democrats was to get rid of all officials for the prevention

less. Hence they insist upon nullifying a law which they will not try to amend and cannot putting into every bill appropriating money for that purpose other provisions which, if approved by the President, involve a surrender to coercion, and an abandonent of his executive We shall see, when the votes are counted, whether the people understand this business or not.

BISMARCK'S SYSTEM.

The minority in the German Parliament op posed to repressive legislation against the Socialists has decreased. Only 94 votes are recorded against the anti-Socialist bill of this year, a large section of the Centre or Catholic party having changed their views since 1878. That influential party then presented an unbroken front against the Government, and in several instances openly aided in electing Socialist deputies. Their vote is now divided and the new measure is carried by an overwhelming majority. The original act, which would have expired early next year, has been prolonged until September 30, 1884, the only modification being a clause exempting legislators from the arbitrary action of the local authorities. This force bill has been reenacted at a time of profound tranquillity, when the excitement caused by the two nefarious attempts to kill the Emperor has passed away. The Minister who introduced the Act was at his wits' end to justify his demand for its passage. He admitted that nothing had been accomplished by the state of siege, but insisted that it must be prolonged for four years lest the Socialists should take advantage of the expiration of the Act. The Government, he said, could not lay down the keen-edged sword which had been placed in its hand. The Reichstag has not compelled it to disarm. The law remains in force. But why should Bismarck expect that his force bill will be more effective in the future than it has been in the past? He alternately coaxes and bullies the political parties in the Parliament and always manages to have his own way, but whenever there is a popular election the Socialist vote

How can it be otherwise when the main causes of popular discontent remain? The burdens of the military establishment are worse than ever, for over twenty-five thousand men have been added to the army, and the training period of the reserve has been prolonged to eighteen weeks every year. A people with industrial instincts is growing weary of unending barrack-life and increasing war, budgets in time of peace. The pressure of the hard times is still felt, and in a country where there is so much special tegislation as there is in the Fatherland, the Government is held responsible. The citizens are as arbitrary as the Government which insists upon treating them like children. They are convinced that the times would be better and they themselves more prosperous, if the right measures were adopted by the Government. Bismarck makes one experiment after another. A new tariff bill is enacted; a tobacco monopoly is proposed; the purchase of all the railways by the State is urged in order that there may be a uniform tarift for goods throughout the Empire; the constitutional rights of the free towns are menaced; and the federal system of representation in the Bandesrath is changed. But social evils like those from which Germany is suffering cannot be cured by positive legislation. The Chancellor's activity and ingenuity may tell against him in the end. While he is exhausting his resources the area of discontent may be widening. He is allowed to do as he likes and yet cannot work out his ends by legislation and military pressure. The practical inference will be that his system of government is at fault.

THE SPRING TIDE OF EMIGRATION

THE TRIBUNE has already reported the arrival of 46,148 emigrants during the month of April, making a total of \$1,262 during the four months already passed of this year. This The issue, then, is narrowed to this: Has surpasses even the great outpouring of emidiately following the previous famine in Ireland. The number given for this year is only the estimate of the officials at Castle Garden, and does not include the great inflax of the better class of foreigners who come over in the cabins of the steamers, and pass directly into the care of their friends without coming under the notice of the Commissioners of Emigration. Cheering accounts are given of the quality of the new element coming into our citizenship. We are told that the English emigrants are as a rule skilled artisans, factory hands or small farmers; the Germans, handscraftsmen or farmers, each bringing a little capital; and even the Irish are reported to be as a rule, "young, "sober and zealous." All this is agreeable, if true; but there is

really no use in looking upon our new acquisitions through rose-colored glasses to wilfully deceive ourselves. While there is undoubtedly a large percentage of healthy skilled workingmen, each possessed of a small amount of capital, among these vast incoming shoals of people, there is just as certainly a large amount of helpless pauperism, constitutional laziness and drunkenness. This inevitably follows upon the fact that this is not a voluntary emigration. These people are not; as a rule, the class who save and prepare for years for the important step of changing their nationality; who choose their home leisurely when they arrive here, and go to work to lay a stable foundation for the future for their families. On the contrary, they are literally flying from starvation for their lives. They have been driven to come by want, and in the majority of cases they bring only the means to keep them from Leggary for a few months. After that it depends wholly on themselves whether they are an addition to the strength and vitality of the country or to the dead weight of pauperism which she has to carry. The most hopeful fact is that most of these emigrants are going to the West. The waste lands need them there; work is ready for them; the most ignorant or idle among them can become at once the owner or tiller of ground, and help to send back food to the country which has starved him. There is more chance, too, for himself there, brought face to face with the ground, and forced, like Adam, either to dig and earn his bread by the sweat of his brow or to go without. This modern Adam, il set down in one of our cities, usually finds plenty of eleemosynary institutions to come between him and the work which he hates. There is no inhospitality or want of welcome

intended in the recognition by Americans of the facts about these new comers. It is because we wish them well that we would be careful to set them down at the points where they are most likely to become industrious, sober, self-supporting and self-respecting.

The great currents of emigration do not flow only to the United States this Spring. The Chinese repulsed from this country and Australia (which imposes a heavy poll-tax on each proposed. What the Democrats really wanted | Chinaman who lands upon her shores) are going in large numbers to Peru, where they are made welcome. They come to stay there; ranks. He never hears his own voice except ment, some were likely to be faithful and fear- Chinamen intermarrying with the lower class of

white natives. The trade in Lima is so much monopolized by them, as stated by our Minister, repeal. And, in order to make sure that no that it looks like a Chinese town. A steady money shall be appropriated for the payment of stream of emigration is also setting from officials created under the law, they insist upon | Europe to Australia, though it does not approach in magnitude that coming to us.

INDICTED LIONS LECTURING.

It gives us the greatest satisfaction to learn that Covert D. Bennet's attempt to make money out of a lecture at the Academy of Music, in Jersey City, the subject being his own trial for the murder of Policeman Smith, was a decided and ignominious failure. We believe that the Rev. H. H. Hayden, who was also tried for murder in Connecticut, and undertook to discourse some time since in this city upon his experiences in jail and court, did not find the speculation profitable. Another person just out of the penitentiary was advertised to appear at a respectable hall in this city the other evening in his prison garb, but failed to keep the promise of his announcement. The audience defrauded of this interesting costume-spectacle might have made riotous fuss, and even torn up the benches, if it had been a little larger. Now, it would be folly for us to deny that this is a free country, especially in the matter of lecturing. Men and women of all serts and sizes have engaged in the business to such an extent that there is really a melancholy prospect that respectable persons of acknowledged fitness will abandon this convenient mode of saying what they have to say to the public. As this would be a real loss, all agents, managers and bureaus may well be entreated to be a little more careful how they convert the lecture room into a circus, and put people forward who would never have been heard of if they had not been either accused or convicted of crime. Already there are signs of the decay of the lecture system ; and if "it is to be preserved and kept honorable and useful, as it may well be, mere pretenders and charlatans, and all those who nave nothing to recommend them save a little dubious notoriety, should be severely discouraged. The people will do their part, and obstinately stay away from what is objectionable. The danger is that in their wrath they will indiscriminately denounce all lectures whatever. This, in passing. There is another and more important consideration.

yellow-covered literature" is based upon the theory that it familiarizes the popular mind with crime and makes heroes of criminals. We do not see why lectures upon particular murders are not open to the same objection. After exciting the popular feeling in Jersey City and its neighborh for many months; after being the source of endless gossip and unwholesome speculation, there was a easonable prospect that we should hear no more of the murdered policeman, of his widow or of Bennet. The last named person has done his best to prevent this pleasing oblivion; and he might have meeceded possibly, if he had been better managed. It is not his fault that his unsavory enterprise has me to a lame, impotent and poverty-stricken cor clusion. His lecture might have been much better "worked up," as they say in the bureaus-better advertised, placarded and puffed. He might have done something in conjunction with 'the giants and snakes in the Bowery. He might have put money in his purse by appearing as a pedestrian. As it is, we ought to be thankful that he has blundered at the outset in the business, and that others trying the same speculation have blundered also. And now, if he will so demean himself as to become a strictly private and never-heard-of person, it is impossible to say how thankful people with no passion for the horrible will be to him.

The moral objection to what is usually called

The Vienna Neue Freie Presse has tried the experinent of lighting its composing room with electricity for the past two months, and announces its entire atisfaction with the result. Eight "differential lamps supply a much better light than was before obtained from eighty gas jets. The printers, who are the best judges of the quality of the light and its effects upon the eye-sight, are unanimous in its favor. The system employed is that of Siemens and Halske. A force equal to about three-fourths f one horse power per lamp is required for the electric machine. As to the expense compared with gas, The Freie Presse says that where water power can be employed, or where coal is cheap, the advantage is decidedly on the side of electricity.

The best and best known lecture manager in the country takes the platform himself to-night. Mr. James Redpath is to speak this evening at the Cooper Union, on the condition of Ireland, as seen by himduring his recent visit there in the service of THE TRIBUNE, Mr. Redpath deserves an overflowing house, and we hope every friend of Ireland may help give it to him.

The third termers are scared, and with good

The deciding element in [the Illinois Republican Convention may be the delegation from Cook County, which contains Chicago. There will be ninety-two men in it, and if they go in a body for either Blaine or Grant they will earry the control of the Convention with them. The primaries for their election will be held on Saturday and Monday

Mr. Springer has something a good deal more serious than Donnelly's enmity after him now.

The Democrats profess to be delighted beyond expression with the President's veto. "Now we shall be able," they say, "to go to the country on an issue which will bring us success," This sounds familiar. At every successive veto during the extra session the same wise men exclaimed: "Now we've got the Republicans where we want them! When election day came around it appeared that they "had the Republicans" in a way entirely acceptable to the Republican party. Perhaps the Democrats have forgotten the position they occupied at the close of that memorable fight. "I didn't see much of the fight, yer Honor, bekase I was on the undther side of it."

Minneseta is electing delegates to its Republican State Convention, and the daily ratio seems to be thirteen out of sixteen for Blaine.

The third term Senators manifest signs of Juneasiness. Senator Logan has gone post haste to Illi-Senator Cameron has made a hurried visit to Philadelphia, where he held a solemn consultation with ex-Chairman Quay; and Senator Conkling has departed from his established custom and al-lowed himself to be interviewed that he may de-dare his unfaltering belief in the success of the

Any man who will look at the political situation without prejudice can see that General Grant's nonnuation would be dangerously likely to divide

the Republican party. Three Democratic Senators, Voorhees, Pendleton and Gordon, made a pilgrimage to Virginia on Monday to make speeches in favor of harmony among the Democratic factions of that State. They addressed a large assemblage at Winchester, and the character of the mixture which they poured out as a healing balm is pecutiar and significant. Voorhees healing balm is peculiar and significant. Voorhees opened the performance, as was fitting, for who could be better calculated to reach the cockles of the Southern heart than the man who spoke of Union soldiers as "Lincoln's dogs?" His chief inducement for Democratic harmony was the assurance that the Republicans were certain to nominate Grant, and "we can heat him as badly as Pierce beat Scott in §1852." He enlarged upon this in various ways, but it was evident that the nomination of Grant was to him the only hope for Democratic arious ways, but it was evident that the nomina ton of Grant was to him the only hope for Demo ratic success next year. Mr. Penaleton also bor lown heavily on the same point, though he was tot able to touch any other living issue. From chich it is once more apparent that the Democratic arty is solid for a third term, and hopeless of success on any other issue.

The Grant claimers are now cheering each other up by saying they will have fifteen votes from Inna. There isn't the slightest chance of the r

Mr Washburne's fresh announcement that he is for Grant first, last and all the time, seems to be unnecessary, so far as the situation in the country is concerned, but there is an especial reason for it in Chicago. It is aimed at a scheme which, if for the Chicago. It is affined at a scheme which, if successful, will defeat the Grant hope of capturing the Cook County delegation in a solid block. The Germans of the city do not like Grant, and do like Washburne. Consequently there is said to be a plan for uniting on a combination of Washburne and Blaine delegates, which would cut off all chance of Grant delegates. The hint of such a scheme started a panic 12 the Grant camp at Chi-

cago, and the first sign of it was the old Wash-burne bulletin issued afresh.

Springer will begin to think presently that the business of seat-snatching has its drawbacks.

PERSONAL.

Queen Victoria intends to decorate Frances Anne, Duchess of Marlborough, upon her return to England, with the Royal Order of Victoria and Albert.

Bishop Elder has not yet received the Papal bull giving him authority to assume his office of coadjutor, and it is thought that it has been lost in its transmission from Rome.

Mr. C. S. Reinhart, the young artist, sails for Enrope on Saturday. After executing a number of commissions in England, Spain and the south of France, he will establish himself in Paris, where he will study painting for several years.

The Empress of Russia keeps alive by breathing oxygen gas mixed with acid and turpentine, which is administered to her four times a day. The physicians say that her death cannot be much longer postponed by this artificial process.

Two distinguished Englishwomen have been visiting Rome-the Princess Royal of England, Crown Princess of Germany, and Mrs. Dinah Mulock Craik. The tall, middle-aged, plainly dressed Mrs. Craik went about her sight-seeing no more quietly than did the Princess, who in her simple black merino gown and little hat nade an archeo-logical tour of Rome on foot with a lady companion. The silver service presented to Mr. Maurice Dell

fosse by the Government of the United States and Great Britain, in recognition of his work as president of the Fishery Commission, is kept locked up in the State Department at Washington. Mr. Delfosse preferred to have the service in lieu of the money which it is customary to present to an um-pire in an international arbitration. It is a full din ner service made by Tiffany of massive silver. There are sixty pieces, including eighteen soup plates. The Rev. W. H. Channing, of England, nephew

of Dr. Channing, has been saying from the pulpit in St. Louis some things which his audience probably little relished. He deplored the American thirst for sudden gain; he regretted the super-abundance of wit and humor in American litera-ture and in American newspapers; he moorned the subbishness and exclusiveness to be found in some cla-ses of American society; and he mentioned with pain the cankering corruption of American politics, and the development of scepticism here.

An old letter, in which Senator Thomas H. Benton nnonnced his marriage to his friend, the late Judge Wash, of St. Louis, is still preserved in the latter's family. "Long before the drowsy and heedless post-boy shall transport to you this scrawl," writes young Benton, " your friend Benedict will cease to belong to the order of bachelors. Time, which puts an end to everything, has now put an end to my endless courtship, and in the month of May I shall hope for the happiness of imparting a part of my happiness to all my friends in St. Louis, both main and female, by presenting to them one who is everything to me, and I hope will be something to them."

Judge Tourgee, the author of "The Fool's Errand," exhibited at Boulder the other evening a degree of kindliness and good humor calculated to make him a saint. He went to the town by request to give gratuitously a lecture for the benefit of one of its public institutions; and owing to some fail ure in committee work or the non-existence of ary committee on lights and stage furniture, he was obliged to undertake to read his MS, from the too of an empty potash box, by the light of a single kerosene hand-lamp borrowed at the nearest shop. The Judge kept his temper, but finding it impossible to read his MS, by that light, he abandoned it, and definition the law and see hy an algorithm in lighted his large audience by an eloquent im promptu specch

That M. Renan's friendships with eminent Germans have never been in the least impaired by the Franco-German war is the statement of Mr. M. D. Conway; and Mr. Conway adds: " When the siege of Paris ended, letters came to him from many parts of Germany, anxiously inquiring how he and his family had fared during that terrible time. One of these came from the great Orientalist, Professor von Weber, of Berlin. M. Renan wrote in reply a long letter, cordial and personal, without a single word of bitterness toward Germany. Von Weber, who had been one of the most earnest upholders of his country in that war, was completely conquered his country in that war, was completely conquered by that letter; so were the many Germans who read it; and I believe that if Renan were to visit Berlin he would be welcomed even more than he has been welcomed in England. He was, indeed, once a student in Germany. While scated with him in his room one day, a card was brought in which caused Renan to leap to his feet and rush to the door. He came leading in by both hands a young German named Jacobi, and almost caressed him as he said: 'His father was my teacher forty-five years ago.'"

MUSIC-DRAMA.

SAI SRURY'S TROUBADOURS. Mr. Salsbury and the artists whom he has gathered about him and terms his "Troubadours," are now performing in their musical extravaganza, "The Brook," at Daly's Theatre. There has been no great change in the piece since it was fürst given a year or more ago at the San Francisco Minstrels Opera House, but some new features have been added, chiefly in the matter of songs, and the performance is much smoother than it was then. It now goes with great spirit, and nothing could exceed the energy of all the performers in it. It is something to make lazy people shudder. The weight of the musical portion of the piece rests mainly upon the ladies, Miss Helene Dingeon and Miss Nellie McHenry. The former has a light soprano voice of pleasant quality, which she uses with no little skill. Besides the part which she took in the concerted pieces, she sang a serious song for the display of her powers of vocalization, the drinking song from "Girole-Girolla" and "Robin Adair," all of which were given with much more style and finish than one is accustomed to observe in performances of the kind. They were excellently received. Miss McHenry's songs were comic, on the other hand, and were full of a sparkling and mischievous spirit of fun. Mr. Salsbury and Mr. Gourlay gave some clever recitations, and appeared in various characters, and Mr. Webster filled out the entertainment, which, if it has no serious value is at least bright and amusing, and is quite free from anything that is vulgar or coarse. There is also a trille called "Cross Purposes," a sort of very slight farce, with which the evening begins. with no little skill. Besides the part which she

THE AQUARIUM.

There is no especial change in the performances at the Aquarium this week. General Tom Thumb and his company still remain the principal attraction, appearing in a long and varied programme Signor Giovanni exhibits his trained birds and plays upon the musical glasses, and the Man Fish and the Water Queen do clever tricks in the water. Major Newell sings comic songs in character, dances excellent clog-dances on skates and is surprisingly ngile as the Mischierous Monkey in an amusing after piece. General Tom Thumb and his wife appear in several acts, during which the General gives his famous imitations of Napoleon I., sand his wife famous imitations of Napoleon I., and his wife sings. The performance closes with a Punch and Judy show. These entertainments are jespecially attractive to the little folks, who form a large part of each audience, and who seem to enjoy them inmensely. There is still the capital collection of fishes on [exhibition, and a new feature has been added in the shape of "Reptile Hall," where may be seen a number of snakes of various sorts. The pet seals are missing, and the tank of the whale is no longer in the centre of the building, but there are menkeys and birds in the place of them, which adord much delight to the children. There are performances each afternoon and evening.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Moffatt bell-punch has lost its tongue in the Old Dominion. A new and stringent license law went into effect last Saturday, and drinks are no

The Atalanta must have been exposed to a violent storm soon after she left Bermuda. The captain of a merchantman who left the island on the same day as the Atalanta-namely, the 31st of Janpary-reported soon after he reached England that the gale of the first right out was the worst he had ever encountered. He was compelled to take in every sittle of cauvas. A stout tarpaulm to keep the ship's head to the wind was all he dared expose.

One of Bismarck's freshest ideas is a tax on all those who, liable to bear arms, are, nevertheless, for various reasons, not transferred to the ranks.